

was in the interest of North Korea. And yet the question is what would we do about it, because we have no means of stopping that kind of attack.

It used to be that the threat of mutual assured destruction with the former Soviet Union was enough to deter attack by either nation because the thought of either nation sending everything it had against the other nation was simply too horrible to contemplate and neither nation was foolish enough to do that. But today the threat of mutual assured destruction does not work against these tinhorn dictators in countries like Iraq or Iran or Syria or North Korea and similar places, Libya—I will not extend the list—because of the characterized kind of leadership of those countries. But the fact is they have not been friends of the United States; they have been antagonistic in the past. They have either now or are developing these systems and therefore are likely troublemakers in the near future. To be defenseless against them is to deny our responsibility.

Fortunately, we have it in our capability to begin developing the kind of defenses that would render these threats essentially meaningless and prevent us from being subjected to the blackmail that those threats certainly will entail in the future and hopefully deter attacks that, of course, would cause casualties either to our allies or our forces deployed abroad and eventually to the continental United States.

Both the House and Senate Defense authorization bills begin to get us back on track to the development and deployment of effective theater ballistic missile systems and do the work that will eventually enable us to deploy an effective national defense system, that is, a system that would prevent attacks on the United States.

And so it is important for us, as we begin to debate this subject next week, to focus on what the Armed Services Committee will be recommending and why we should not adopt some of the amendments that we know are going to be proposed that would weaken what the Armed Services Committee has recommended with respect to the development and deployment of these theater ballistic missile systems.

In the past, Mr. President, there have been attempts to reduce the funding. Well, this year's funding level, I will note, is less than the Clinton administration's recommendation for this year in the 5-year plan that was submitted last year. So I hope we will not see attempts to decrease the funding for ballistic missile defenses.

There is also a question about dumbing down our systems. The Patriot missile was not as effective as it might have been in the Persian Gulf because it had earlier been dumbed down. We did not make it as effective as we could have. There is a belief today that because the Russians would not like to see a robust defense, a defense that might even prepare the way

for an effective defense against missiles they might send our way someday, therefore we are going to arbitrarily limit ourselves so that the systems will not be as effective as they might be.

One of the arguments will be, if we make them as effective as they could be, they might violate the ABM Treaty.

This bill which will come to the floor next week has definitions built into it that clearly permit us to test in a certain mode, and if we test beyond that mode, it would be deemed testing against a strategic system, which presumably would be in violation of the ABM Treaty, and so we will not do that. But if we try to add additional requirements such as speed limits on American missiles, making them not as effective as they might otherwise be, we will be dumbing down our system, making it less capable than it should be, than it needs to be.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to reject any amendments along that line.

Finally, what we have done, since eventually there could be questions about whether a national system should have one or more sites to protect the continental United States, we have established a committee which will advise the Senate and the administration on what areas of the ABM Treaty we may wish to modify in order to deploy an effective system to defend the United States. The treaty only allows for one system today. We may need to deploy in more than one place. Surely, if that is in the United States national interest, we would seek to modify the treaty and ask the Russians to agree to that with us.

We are not violating the treaty; we are simply preparing for the day when we may ask for changes to be made. The treaty is almost 25 years old and clearly was developed at a time when the Cold War was at its height and when the United States and Russia, or the Soviet Union, I should say, were depending on the doctrine of mutual assured destruction. That does not exist today. As so many of our colleagues are fond of reminding us, the Cold War is over. Of course, it is over.

We have to begin to think about the kind of defense we will need in the next century rather than focusing on a treaty that may have served us well in the past, though that is subject to some debate, but certainly does not provide all the things that we need or the only things that we need to protect us in the future.

So I hope that our colleagues will be agreeable to going forward with the study committee that is established in the Armed Services Committee mark that will come to the floor. I hope that they will believe that is a good idea and will go forward with that study.

Let me conclude by saying that I believe what the Armed Services Committee will be recommending to us will make a lot of sense; that it will begin to put us on the path to developing and

ultimately deploying an effective theater ballistic missile defense, a system that will protect us if we have troops deployed in Korea or in Saudi Arabia or anywhere else in the world, a system that will protect our allies to the extent they wish to be protected. That is something the United States wants to cooperate in and ultimately a system that can be added to and modified to protect even the continental United States.

Surveys show that Americans today overwhelmingly believe that if a missile were launched against the United States, that we would be able to somehow intercept it either by some airplane-fired missile or some other missile we could fire or something in space. We know, of course, that is not true. We have absolutely no defense against a missile fired against us, whether by accident or in anger, whether by a terrorist nation that only has one or two missiles, or whether as in an attack by a country like the former Soviet Union.

It is time to start thinking how to deal with that threat today. It takes a long time to develop the systems to meet that kind of threat. That is why this bill begins to put us on the track that will enable us to defend ourselves, as well as our interests abroad, and it is a bill which will be deserving of our support.

I will be talking more about the bill and its specifics as we come to the floor to debate it, but I wanted to at least outline those concerns to my colleagues today.

Mr. President, those conclude my remarks about the defense bill before us next week.

---

#### EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the period for morning business be extended until 2 p.m., under the same terms and conditions as before.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

---

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN GLENN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I do want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to our friend and colleague, the Senator from Ohio, Senator GLENN. Yesterday he addressed the Senate about his service in the Marines during the Korean conflict and again today. I thought his statements and comments were as much a real tribute, not only to the men and the women that served in that conflict, particularly those who lost their lives, but also to his own very considerable service to this country in so many ways with which all of us in this Chamber are familiar. I